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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INFORMATION BULLETIN

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Library Appropriation Set for FY 1982

P.L. 97–51, approved by the President on October 1, made continuing appropriations for Federal agencies and programs for fiscal year 1982 through November 20, 1981. For the Legislative Branch, funds are provided through September 30, 1982. The continuing resolution provides for funding for the Library of Congress in the amounts approved by the conferees.

A total of $189,827,000 was approved for the operation of the Library of Congress for fiscal year 1982. Under Library of Congress, Salaries and Expenses, an appropriation of $111,989,000 was approved, which is $3,454,000 less than the requested amount and $6,900,000 more than fiscal year 1981. Of the growing workload increases requested, 32 indefinite positions have been allowed for a three-year project which will inventory the collections to correct long-standing errors in labeling and cataloging and will locate lost and missing volumes. One additional position of the six requested has been authorized for the Personnel Office and two positions for the Office of the General Counsel. One additional position has been provided for the Office of The Librarian.

An appropriation of $9,123,000 was approved for the Copyright Office, which is $1,500,000 less than requested.

Congressional Research Service was funded in the amount of $30,000,000 which is $2,288,000 less than requested for fiscal year 1982 and an increase of $311,000 over the 1981 appropriation.

The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped is funded in the amount of $33,221,000, which is $22,000 less than requested.

For the Special Foreign Currency Program, $4,405,000 was appropriated, $69,000 less than requested.

Under the appropriation, Furniture and Furnishings, $1,089,000 was approved, $451,000 less than requested.

Of the $18,000,000 requested by the Architect of the Capitol for

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the restoration and fire safety work at the Thomas Jefferson and John Adams Buildings, $4,000,000 has been allowed for design, testing, and installation of automatic sprinklers for the bookstacks of both buildings to help alleviate existing fire hazards, and for funding a complete design package, including cost estimates, for the overall restoration project.

Lekeu Sonata Will Have First Library Performance on November 6

Violinist Pierre d'Archambeau and pianist Donna Turner Smith will collaborate in a recital in the Coolidge Auditorium on Friday evening, November 6. The program will include the first performance at the Library of Congress of the Sonata for violin and piano by Guillaume Lekeu, the Belgian composer whose promising career ended with his untimely death, in 1894, at 24 years of age. The sonata, composed in 1891 and considered Lekeu's most durable work, reflects the strong influence of César Franck upon the young composer's style. The other works to be performed by Donna Turner Smith and Pierre d'Archambeau are the Sonata No. 3 in E major by J. S. Bach, Mendelssohn's Sonata in F minor, Op. 4, and Smetana's *From the Homeland*.

Pierre d'Archambeau hails from a long line of musicians. His father, Iwan d'Archambeau, was the celebrated Belgian cellist of the Flonzaley Quartet. Pierre d'Archambeau gave his first violin recital in the United States at age nine. He studied with Jacques Thibaud, was a prizewinner in the International Competition of Geneva and the Queen Elisabeth of Belgium Competition, and was the recipient of the medal of the Eugène Ysaÿe Foundation. Mr. d'Archambeau was a friend of Fritz Kreisler, who bequeathed him his famous Daniel Parker violin.

Donna Turner Smith, born in Los Angeles, Calif., and a graduate of Pomona College, is currently a faculty member at the University of California at Riverside. She was a student of Sergei Tarnowsky in Chicago, Muriel Kerr in New York City, and Alexander Libermann of Mills College in Oakland, Calif. In 1967, she received a Martha Baird Rockefeller grant to study in Switzerland under Géza Anda and she received the Anda-Buhrle Prize to perform with the Lucerne Symphony. Miss Smith has played with the San Francisco Symphony and the St. Louis Symphony and has performed in England, Germany, and Scandinavia as well. She has performed twice at the Phillips Collection in Washington, D.C., in a solo recital in 1977 and in a joint recital with Pierre d'Archambeau in 1979.

The concert on November 6 will be sponsored by the McKim Fund, established in 1970 to support the composition and performance of chamber music for violin and piano. The program will begin promptly at 8 p.m.

Tickets will be distributed beginning Monday morning, November 2, at the Patrick Hayes box office, 1330 G St. N.W. (Jordan-Kitt's), beginning at 8:30 a.m. Two tickets will be distributed per person, with a service charge of 25 cents on each ticket. The concert will be broadcast live by radio station WETA–FM and made available to stations in other cities by the Public Radio Corporation, under the auspices of the Katie and Walter Louchheim Fund in the Library of Congress.

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued weekly by the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies, and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on the exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Children's Author Natalie Babbitt Will Lecture on November 16

Children's book author, illustrator, and critic Natalie Babbitt will present the annual National Children's Book Week Lecture at the Library on Monday, November 16, at 8 p.m. in the Coolidge Auditorium. The lecture is sponsored by the Library's Center for the Book and Children's Literature Center. No tickets are required, and the public is invited to attend.

"I have the greatest respect for the intelligence, sensitivity, and imagination of young people," says Mrs. Babbitt. That assessment of children has probably contributed to her success as a writer and illustrator of children's books. *Kneeknock Rise* (1970) was a John Newbery Honor Book, and *Tuck Everlasting*, a 1977 Hans Christian Andersen Honor Book. The latter publication, the book for which she is perhaps best known, is a meticulously wrought novel about the consequences of immortality. Other works include *The Devil's Storybook* (1974) and *The Eyes of the*

Natalie Babbitt

Photograph by Jessie Zellner

Amaryllis (1977). All four of these publications were selected by the American Library Association for its lists of Notable Children's Books.

Natalie Babbitt has also illustrated her husband's book for children, *The Forty-Ninth Magician* (1966), and four books by Valerie Worth: *Small Poems* (1972), *More Small Poems* (1976), *Still More Small Poems* (1978), and *Curlicues* (1980).

Mrs. Babbitt and her husband, Samuel, live in New York City. They have two sons and a daughter.

Three Authors to Read as Part of Science and Literature Program

Authors Diane Ackerman, Philip Appleman, and John Gardner will read from their work in the Coolidge Auditorium on Monday, November 9, at 8 p.m. The readings will emphasize all three writers' incorporation of modern science and its themes into their prose and poetry. No tickets are required for the program, which is the only public event in a two-day conference on science and literature being held at the Library on November 9–10. The reading is sponsored by the Library's Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund.

Diane Ackerman, now assistant professor of English at the University of Pittsburgh, was born in Waukegan, Ill., and received two master's degrees and her doctorate from Cornell University. In addition to her two collections of poetry, *The Planets: A Cosmic Pastoral* (1976) and *Wife of Light* (1978), she has written a prose memoir, *Twilight of the Tenderfoot* (1980), about her experience as a cowhand on a ranch in New Mexico. She has recently completed a first novel and a verse play. Ms. Ackerman is a recipient of the *Black Warrior Review* Poetry Prize (1981), a National Endowment for the Arts fellowship (1976), and the Abbie Copps Poetry Prize (1974), among others. In her service to science, she is a member of the Advisory Board of The Planetary Society and was poetry researcher for the KCET–TV series "Cosmos." In her service to literature, she is a member of the Literature Panel of the New York State Council on the Arts.

Philip Appleman received a B.S. degree from Northwestern University in 1950, the A.M. degree from the University of Michigan in 1951, and the Ph. D. from Northwestern University in 1955. He has taught at Northwestern University, Indiana University, and Columbia University. His books of poetry include *Kites on a Windy Day* (1967), *Summer Love and Surf* (1968), and *Open Doorways* (1976). A novel, *Shame the Devil*, was published this year. He is also the editor of a study entitled *Darwin* (1970; rev. ed., 1979). Among Mr. Appleman's awards are the Alice Fay di Castagnola Award and the Christopher Morley Award of the Poetry Society of America (1975), a National Endowment for the Arts fellowship (1975), and a Fulbright Scholarship (France, 1951–52).

John Gardner received a bachelor's degree from Washington University in St. Louis, Mo., in 1955, and a master's degree and doctorate in 1956 and 1958 from the State University of Iowa. He has been professor of English at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, Bennington College, Skidmore College, Williams College, and George Mason University. Since 1978, he has been a member of the faculty of the State University of New York at Binghamton. He is a recipient of many awards, including a Woodrow Wilson fellowship (1955–56) and a Guggenheim fellowship (1973–74). Among his many works are the novels *The Wreckage of Agathon* (1970), *Grendel* (1971), *The Sunlight Dialogues* (1972), *October Light* (1976), and *Death and the Maiden* (1979).

APPENDIX

Yorktown Campaign, 1781
A Selected List of References

Compiled by Rosemary Fry Plakas
Bibliography Section
General Reading Rooms Division

The surrender of the British army under Gen. Charles Cornwallis at Yorktown on October 19, 1781, brought the last major campaign of the American Revolution to a triumphant close and virtually assured the independence of the United States. This welcome victory appeared even more dramatic when contrasted with the state of affairs only a few months earlier. British forces controlled New York and the Deep South and had plundered the Carolinas and Virginia, American finances had collapsed, Washington's army lacked men, money, and supplies, and the French Alliance had been disappointingly ineffective.

On his own initiative, Cornwallis had abandoned the Carolinas in May; after two months of unsuccessful operations in Virginia against the Marquis de Lafayette's Continental troops, he began in August to fortify Yorktown and a supporting post across the York River at Gloucester Point. In May, Washington had learned that Adm. François de Grasse was taking a large French naval force to the West Indies and would be coming north for a limited time to support allied land operations of Washington and the French commander, Count Jean Baptiste de Rochambeau. New York and Virginia were considered as possible targets for allied offensive action, but the location of the coming campaign was not determined until Washington received word on August 14 that de Grasse was sailing for the Chesapeake Bay with 29 war ships and 3,000 troops. Within a week the allied armies, composed of 2,500 Continental and 4,000 French forces, had begun the 450-mile march south, utilizing such successful tactics of deception that Gen. Henry Clinton, the British commander at New York, did not realize their true objective until the allies had reached Philadelphia on September 2.

Meanwhile, British and French fleets were preparing for naval operations. De Grasse had arrived off the Virginia Capes on August 26, and, at about the same time, Admiral de Barras had left Newport with eight ships convoying additional French troops, provisions, and heavy siege artillery to the Chesapeake. Adm. Samuel Hood with 14 ships of the West Indies squadron had joined Adm. Thomas Graves' five seaworthy ships at New York, and the combined British fleet had sailed south on September 1 in search of Barras and de Grasse.

When the British fleet arrived at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay on the morning of September 5, 1781, it found the French fleet at anchor under Cape Henry. De Grasse immediately began preparations to come out to meet the enemy fleet, but because of the inflowing tide, unfavorable winds, and treacherous shoals it was mid-afternoon before Commodore Louis de Bougainville's vanguard had formed a line of battle and the majority of de Grasse's 24 ships had cleared the cape. In the meantime, the British fleet had been forced to wear (pivot 180 degrees in place) because the vanguard was approaching the shallow middle ground between the capes. This unfortunately placed Admiral Hood's squadron at the rear of the British line and made the weaker, less seaworthy ships of Sir Francis Drake's squadron the leading vanguard. By late afternoon, the vans were close enough to begin the action and in the two-and-one-half hours of heavy bombardment that followed 15 French ships and eight British vessels participated, inflicting serious damage on each other. None of the ships in Hood's rear squadron got close enough to engage, and whether this was due to Hood's deliberate insubordination or legitimate confusion in interpreting Graves' battle signals is still a point in contention. After drifting south for two days, keeping the British fleet in sight, de Grasse finally headed for the Chesapeake, arriving on September 11 to make the happy discovery that Barras' convoy had arrived the previous day. On the 14th, Graves looked into the bay and then headed back to New York for repairs. Though tactically indecisive, this engagement was immediately recognized as being strategically significant, for it established the French naval supremacy so vital to the success of the land operations.

Washington arrived in Williamsburg on September 14 to take command of an allied army that was increasing daily in strength as regiments that had made the long, arduous march overland and those that had been ferried down the Chesapeake joined Lafayette's Continental division, Gen. Thomas Nelson's Virginia militia, and French regiments from the West Indies. After obtaining de Grasse's promise to maintain his naval blockade of the Chesapeake, Washington was ready to begin siege operations. On the morning of September 28, an allied army exceeding 16,000 strong marched out of Williamsburg and by night fall began to encircle Yorktown, the French

wing establishing camps on the left, near the York River to the west of the town, and the American wing on the right, near Wormley Creek to the southeast of the town. Much to the allies' surprise, Cornwallis unexpectedly abandoned his outer posts on the night of September 29, apparently thinking that he could more efficiently defend the town from the inner works until Clinton's promised relief arrived. During the first days of October, French engineers skilled in traditional siege warfare marked out the siege lines and supervised the opening of the first parallel on the night of October 6. Rapid progress was made, though under strong bombardment, and by October 9 allied artillery began to return fire. On the 10th, French hot shot set afire several British ships anchored in the York River, and the allied bombardment was so effective that work was begun on the second parallel line on the 11th. Since completion of the American line was hampered by constant fire from British Redoubts No. 9 and 10, an infantry assault on these forts was undertaken on the evening of October 14. With bayonets fixed, 400 Americans led by Col. Alexander Hamilton stormed Redoubt No. 10, nearer the York River, while the French grenadiers commanded by Col. William de Deux-Ponts captured No. 9, but suffered heavy casualties. Once the captured forts were incorporated into the allied second parallel, the rain of artillery fire upon Yorktown intensified. The British attempted to spike some of these annoying guns in a valiant raid along the center of the allied siege line early on the morning of the 16th, but the allies had the guns pounding Yorktown again within a few hours. His forces weakened by mounting casualties and spreading smallpox, his magazines running low on ammunition and supplies, and having little hope of timely relief, Cornwallis made a futile attempt on the night of October 16 to ferry some of his troops across the river to Gloucester in hope of escaping northward, but the fury of a sudden storm aborted this last hope of deliverance.

On the morning of October 17, the fourth anniversary of Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga, a British drummer mounted the parapet and, amidst the thunder of allied gunfire, began to beat a parley. Eventually the firing ceased and Cornwallis' proposals for surrender were presented to Washington. Negotiations were conducted at the Moore House on the 18th and by noon on the 19th the articles of capitulation were signed, granting Cornwallis and his officers the opportunity to return to Europe on parole or to go to any British-held American port. Army units would be marched to prison camps in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania and naval personnel and ships would be surrendered to the French Navy.

When the British troops marched down the road to the surrender field on the afternoon of the 19th, with colors cased and their bands allegedly playing the British march entitled "The World Turned Upside Down," they were led by Gen. Charles O'Hara, deputized by a "sick" Cornwallis, who had not only surrendered an army of more than 7,000 of Britian's best, but in so doing had virtually lost the war for America. Sporadic fighting continued in the South and on the frontier and peace did not come officially for another two years, but the surrender at Yorktown symbolically marked the end of an era of British domination and the dawning of a new age of national life.

Accounts by Contemporaries

Account of the campaign of the naval armament under the command of the Count de Grasse, printed by his order on board the *Ville de Paris*. Magazine of American history, v. 7, Oct. 1881: 288–293. E171.M18, v. 7

Translated from a transcript in Cromot Dubourg's journal.

Official account of de Grasse's 1781 campaign, briefly summarizing operations of the French fleet from its departure from France on March 22 until it sailed from the Chesapeake on November 4.

[Bauman, Sebastian] Bauman's map of the siege of Yorktown. Magazine of American history, v. 6, Jan. 1881: 54–55. map. E171.M18, v. 6

This map, surveyed October 22–28, 1781, by an American engineer in the Continental artillery brigade, was originally published in Philadelphia in 1782. It shows the American and French encampments and lines of approach, the British fortifications at Yorktown and Gloucester Point, and British shipping sunk in York River.

Baumeister, Carl L. Revolution in America; confidential letters and journals, 1776–1784. Translated and annotated by Bernhard A. Uhlendorf. New Brunswick, N.J., Rutgers University Press, 1957. xiv, 640 p. illus., maps. E268.B4

July 15–Dec. 8, 1781: p. 442–483.

Letters from a Hessian officer serving as an aide to Clinton describe reaction in New York to the unfolding events of the Yorktown campaign.

Bennett, Caleb Prew. Orderly book of Caleb Prew Bennett at the Battle of Yorktown, 1781. Edited by

Charles W. Dickens. Delaware history, v. 4, Sept. 1950: 105–148. port. F161.D37, v. 4

General orders and regulations, September 24–November 4, 1781, kept by a lieutenant in the Delaware regiment assigned to the artillery park at Yorktown.

Blanchard, Claude. The journal of Claude Blanchard, commissary of the French auxiliary army sent to the United States during the American Revolution, 1780–1783. Translated from a French manuscript, by William Duane, and edited by Thomas Balch. Albany, J. Munsell, 1876. xvi, 207 p. E265.B65

Reprinted in New York by Arno Press in 1969.

August–October 1781: p. 129–155.

Provides a detailed description of the allied march from Peekskill to Head of Elk, the discomforts of the Chesapeake voyage in a small, open boat, and the progress of the Yorktown siege. Although the floor of Blanchard's quarters in Williamsburg caved in from the weight of the silver livres he had for purchasing supplies, he records his constant difficulties in procuring and distributing food and medical supplies.

Butler, Richard. General Richard Butler's journal of the siege of Yorktown. Historical magazine, v. 8, Mar. 1864: 102–112. E171.H64, v. 8

Brief account, covering September 1 to October 25, 1781, by the commander of the 9th Pennsylvania Regiment. It includes a description of the British sortie against the allies' second parallel on the night of October 15. Butler remained in the trenches during the truce on October 17 and 18 and took possession of one of the British redoubts on the 19th.

Chadwick, French E., *ed.* The Graves papers and other documents relating to the naval operations of the Yorktown campaign, July to October, 1781. New York, Printed for the Naval History Society by the De Vinne Press, 1916. lxxviii, 268 p. plates, ports. (Publications of the Naval History Society, v. 7) E237.C43

Reprinted in New York by Arno Press in 1968.

Includes correspondence of Admirals Graves, Hood, and Rodney, the journal and log book of Graves' flagship *London*, and the log book of Hood's *Barfleur*. In his introduction, Chadwick describes the character of eighteenth-century sailing ships as well as the tactics and signals in vogue and analyzes the tactical controversy surrounding the engagement between the British and French fleets off the Virginia Capes. He contends that de Grasse was in a good position to merely block the British from entering the bay, but once the French decided to come out, Graves could have defeated de Grasse by attacking the French van before the fleet could form a line of battle. Hood used the confusion in Graves' signaling to excuse his inaction but he failed to do his duty to aid his chief.

Clinton, *Sir* Henry. The American rebellion: Sir Henry Clinton's narrative of his campaigns, 1775–1782, with an appendix of original documents. Edited by William B. Willcox. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1954. li, 658 p. maps. E267.C63

Bibliography: p. 601–603.

Reprinted in Hamden, Conn., by Archon Books in 1971.

Clinton prepared this retrospective narrative to justify his decisions while serving as commander of the British army in America.

Closen, Ludwig, *baron* von. Revolutionary journal, 1780–1783. Translated and edited with an introduction by Evelyn M. Acomb. Chapel Hill, Published for the Institute of Early American History and Culture at Williamsburg, Va., by the University of North Carolina Press [1958] xxxvi, 392 p. illus., maps, ports. E265.C613

"Bibliographical notice": p. [366]–382.

"Closing the Trap: The March South": p. [106]–131. "Siege of Yorktown": p. [132]–164.

Retrospective account, by an aide of Rochambeau, that provides a comprehensive picture of eighteenth-century military and social life, and includes a description of the surrender ceremony.

Cromot Dubourg, Marie François, *baron*. Diary of a French officer, 1781. Magazine of American history, v. 4, June 1880: 441–449; v. 7, Oct. 1881: 293–295. maps. E171.M18, v. 4, 7

Part of a journal by an aide of Rochambeau, covering the period September 9–November 18, 1781. Cromot Dubourg describes his overland journey to Williamsburg with Baron von Closen and his mission carrying dispatches between Rochambeau and de Grasse. Official accounts of the siege, which Cromot Dubourg transcribed and appended to his journal have been cited separately.

Davis, John. The Yorktown campaign; journal of Captain John Davis of the Pennsylvania Line. Pennsylvania magazine of history and biography, v. 5, no. 3, 1881: 290–310. F146.P65, v. 5

Covering the period from May 26, 1781, to January 1, 1782, Davis' journal outlines the march of General Anthony Wayne's brigade from York, Pa.,

October 23, 1981

STAFF NEWS

Book Party Scheduled for November 3

The Library of Congress Daniel A. P. Murray Afro-American Culture Club invites the staff to a book party to chat with Sylvia Lyons Render about her latest publication, *Charles W. Chesnutt*, from noon to 1 p.m. on Tuesday, November 3, in Dining Room A (LM 620) in the Madison Building. Copies of the work, which sells for $12.95, will be available for purchase. Staff members present will also have the opportunity to obtain an autographed copy of *Charles W. Chesnutt*. Proceeds from sale of the book will go into the club's treasury.

All interested staff are invited to attend. Staff members whose attendance at this program may require time exceeding the normal lunch period should consult their supervisors.

Sandra Patterson Received 20-Year Pin

Sandra W. Patterson, supervisor of the Congressional Documents Unit, Library Services Division, received a Federal Service Award pin on October 13 in recognition of 20 years of service from Jack McDonald, Jr., chief of the division. Mrs. Patterson has spent her entire Federal career at the Library of Congress.

A graduate of McKinley High School in the District of Columbia, Mrs. Patterson joined the Library in September 1961 as a labeler in the Subject Cataloging Division. In 1962, she was transferred and promoted to a position in the Library Services Division, where she was subsequently promoted to increasingly responsible positions. Mrs. Patterson was awarded a quality increase in 1980.

The **Women's Studies Discussion Group** will meet next on Friday, November 6, at 12:30 p.m. in room 324A of the Page School (Jefferson Building). Sarah Pritchard, reference specialist in women's studies, General Reading Rooms Division, will present a display of a large number of new books in various fields relating to the study of women. Free copies of a new bibliography entitled "How to Find Sources of Information about Women and Women's Issues in the Library of Congress" will also be distributed. All interested staff and researchers are encouraged to attend and to share information about their current work in this area. There will be time during the meeting for announcements of academic conferences and other events. For more information about this informal lunch group, call Ms. Pritchard in the Main Reading Room on ext. 75520.

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Staff Activities

Kajak Balekjian, senior descriptive cataloger, Descriptive Cataloging Division, is the author of two recent articles: "On the Method of Approach to Old Armenian Classics," which appeared in the *Armenian Review* (Vol. 34, No. 1–133, March 1981) and "The Egyptian Stamp with No Official Record," which was published in *Scott's Monthly Stamp Journal* (Vol. 62, No. 8, [Whole No. 705], August 1981).

Alice L. Birney, Subject Cataloging Division, attended a special meeting of Shakespeare editors August 6 during the International Shakespeare Association Congress, Stratford-Upon-Avon, England. As a contributor to the World Shakespeare Bibliography published annually in *Shakespeare Quarterly,* Dr. Birney met with chair Louis Marder, editor of *Shakespeare Newsletter,* and representatives of some of the other 26 Shakespeare-related periodicals. The group agreed on the need to form an umbrella organization to discuss the many editorial problems Dr. Marder presented and to coordinate the efforts of such closely related publications.

Jerry Borrell, Science Policy Research Division, will present a paper and chair a session at "Computer Graphics 81," an international conference and exhibition in London on October 27–29. Mr. Borrell's paper is entitled "Flat Panel Displays." He will also chair a discussion on "Graphic Systems."

In its June issue, the Oxford-based magazine, *European Intellectual Property Review,* published an article on copyright written by **Bernard C. Dietz,** head of the Renewals and Documents Section in the Examining Division. Mr. Dietz writes a monthly column for the magazine and has contributed other articles. In an article entitled "The Protection of Designs under U.S. Copyright Law," Mr. Dietz traces the efforts made over the years to secure protection for commercial designs. He analyzes court cases from *Mazer* v. *Stein* to *Esquire* v. *Ringer*—cases which influenced the development of Copyright Office design registration practices. He also analyzes more recent efforts to provide a form of copyright protection for industrial designs through new legislation, specifically through the various versions of the Design Protection Act which have been introduced routinely into the Congress each year, and which, he believes, is unlikely to be adopted.

Michael E. Turpin, Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division, recently completed a course towards receiving a FCC license at the National Radio Institute in Washington, D.C. He plans to receive his license in another month.

The **Library of Congress WRA Annual Talent Show** will be held on Thursday, November 5, at noon in the Coolidge Auditorium under the sponsorship of the WRA Choral Society. The performers will be judged, and prizes awarded.

Ten Most Wanted Books

Sherlock Searcher is fishing for books which have wandered away from the general collections. Please check to make sure that one of these titles has not found it way into your work area without being charged in the Central Charge File:

- *Biofeedback and Self-regulation.* Vol. 2, 1977. BF319.5.B5B55
- Bourguignon, Eirka. *Possession.* 1976. BL482.B68
- Gutkind, Peter. *The Energy of Despair. . . .* 1968? HD5841.N5G8
- Hutchinson, Edward Prince. *Immigrants and Their Children.* 1976. HB2595.H8 1976
- Joesten, Joachim. *How Kennedy Was Killed.* 1968. E842.9.J583

- *Journal of Modern African Studies.* Vol. 14, 1976. DT1.J68

- *Journal of Philosophy.* Vol. 60, July–December 1963. B1.J6

- Steinmetz, Lawrence L. *Interviewing Skills for Supervisory Personnel.* 1971. HF5549.5.I6S73

- Technical Assistance Information Clearing House. *Development Assistance Programs of U.S. Nonprofit Organizations in Vietnam.* 1975. HC443.V5T38 1975

- Washington, Joseph R. *Black Religion.* 1964. BR563.N4W3

Please send any books which you locate to Sherlock Searcher, Collections Management Division, LJ G104F.

Personnel Changes

Appointments: Wayne Bratchie, microphotographer (trainee), GT–3, Photodup, OP 112A; Lynda Cornish, clerical and information assistant, GS–4, Cop Exam, 10280; Julia Leigh, microphotographer (trainee), GT–3, Photodup, OP 112A; Blakey Lloyd, microphotographer (trainee), GT–3, Photodup, OP 112A; Rachel Warner, research analyst, GS–7, FRD, 00402.

Temporary Appointments: Melanie Ballard, library aid, GS–1, Ser Rec, NP; Crystal Henderson, library aid, GS–1, Ser Rec, NP; Margie Jones, information receptionist, GS–2, CRS F, 10320; Seth Prager, library aid, GS–3, Cat Mgmt, NP; Peggy Scholley, pictorial library technician, GT–5, P&P, NP; John Wilson, library aid, GS–1, Ser Rec, NP.

Temporary Reappointments: Gregory Pontecorvo, media clerk, GS–3, AFC, 10446; Mary Wilkinson, inquiries recorder (trainee), GS–7, CRS ARS, 10356.

Resignations: Martha Johnson, Bldgs; Lois Rose, Subj Cat; Livia Subar, Desc Cat.

Course Schedule Listing

The following courses will be offered from December 1981 to September 1982. A number of classes scheduled to begin on December 1 will be announced at a later date.

Beginning Course Date	*Course Title*
December 2	Communication Skills
December 7	EEO at LC
December 9	Career Development: Workshop
January 4	German
January 11	EEO at LC
January 14	Career Development: Lunchtime Seminar (no registration is necessary)
January 18	Supervision and Group Performance
January 18	Federal Documents Workshop
January 18	Speed Reading for Professionals
January 18	Italian
January 19	Telephone Techniques Workshop
January 20	Career Development: Workshop
February 1	Fundamentals of Library Supervision
February 2	Overview of the Supervisor Manual (CRS)
February 9	Communication Skills
February 11	New Staff Orientation
February 16	Hungarian
February 17	EEO at LC
February 25	Career Development: Lunchtime Seminar (no registration is necessary)
March 3	Legal Research
March 4	Communication and Interviewing Techniques
March 10	Russian
March 16	Transactional Analysis
March 17	EEO at LC
March 18	Career Development: Lunchtime Seminar (no registration is necessary)

Beginning Course Date	*Course Title*
March 22	Library Orientation
March 22	Japanese
March 24	Career Development: Workshop
March 31	Health Assistance Program
April 5	Report Writing
April 6	Reference Collections in LC
April 7	EEO at LC
April 8	New Staff Orientation
April 13	Spanish
April 14	Health Assistance Program
April 19	ADP at LC
April 22	Career Development: Lunchtime Seminar (no registration is necessary)
April 28	Career Development: Workshop
May 3	Federal Documents Workshop
May 11	German
May 12	Career Development: Workshop
May 12	EEO at LC
May 17	Fundamentals of Library Supervision
May 18	Telephone Techniques Workshop
May 26	Career Development: Lunchtime Seminar (no registration is necessary)
June 1	Interviewing Skills
June 1	Russian
June 2	Retirement Planning Seminar
June 8	Transactional Analysis
June 9	EEO at LC
June 10	New Staff Orientation
June 17	Career Development: Lunchtime Seminar (no registration is necessary)
June 21	Supervision and Group Performance
June 23	Health Assistance Program
June 24	Career Development: Workshop
July 7	Health Assistance Program
July 14	EEO at LC
July 14	French
August 2	EEO at LC
August 2	ADP at LC
August 2	Portuguese
August 12	New Staff Orientation
August 18	Career Development: Lunchtime Seminar (no registration is necessary)
August 25	Career Development: Workshop
September 7	Reference Collection in LC
September 8	EEO at LC
September 13	Library Orientation
September 13	Russian
September 14	Interviewing Skills
September 15	German
September 21	Telephone Techniques Workshop
September 21	Transactional Analysis
September 22	Career Development: Workshop
September 28	Communications Skills

Nominations for each course are due three weeks in advance of the course starting date. Additional information about classes may be obtained by calling the Staff Training and Development Office on ext. 76348.

to Virginia and briefly describes skirmishes and the siege.

Denny, Ebenezer. Military journal of Major Ebenezer Denny, an officer in the Revolutionary and Indian wars. With an introductory memoir [by W. H. Denny] Philadelphia, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1859. 288 p. plans, ports.
E83.79.D4 Rare Bk. Coll.
Reprinted in New York by Arno Pres in 1971.
May 1–Nov. 1, 1781: p. 33–45.
A young ensign in the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment describes a skirmish with Cornwallis' forces, his introduction to Washington, the assault on the British redoubts, the British drummer's call for a truce, and the planting of the American flag atop the British works on October 19.

Deux-Ponts, Guillaume, *comte* de. My campaigns in America: a journal kept by Count William de Deux-Ponts, 1780–81. Translated from the French manuscript, with an introduction and notes, by Samuel Abbott Green. Boston, J. K. Wiggin & W. P. Lunt, 1868. xvi, 176 p. [E265.D48]
Micro 01291, reel 195, no. 7E
French text followed by annotated English translation.
July 2–Nov. 20, 1781: p. 114–155.
Records the march of the French army from Newport to Annapolis, the voyage down the Chesapeake, and the siege. Deux-Ponts led the October 14 assault on British Redoubt No. 9 and carried the news of Cornwallis' surrender to France.

Döhla, Johann Conrad. The Doehla journal [1781] Translated by Robert J. Tilden. William and Mary College quarterly historical magazine, 2d ser., v. 22, July 1942: 229–274. map.
F221.W71, 2d s., v. 22
Translator's notes clarify errors in text.
Döhla, a German mercenary serving in the Bayreuth regiment at Yorktown, records his daily experiences while serving on picket duty and in the trenches and describes the progress of the siege, the surrender ceremony, and the march to a prison camp near Winchester, Va.

Duncan, James. Captain James Duncan's diary of the siege of Yorktown. Magazine of history, v. 2, Dec. 1905: 407–416. E171.M23, v. 2
Introduction and notes by W. F. Boogher.
A detailed account, covering September 30 to October 15, by a young captain who left Princeton University to join Hazen's Canadian regiment.

Graves, William. Two letters from W. Graves, Esq.; respecting the conduct of Rear Admiral Graves, in North America, from the beginning of July to that of November, 1781. [London? 1782] 36, 39 p.
E271.G768 Rare Bk. Coll.
Justifies his brother's actions during the naval engagement off the Virginia Capes.

Honyman, Robert. News of the Yorktown campaign: the journal of Dr. Robert Honyman, April 17–November 25, 1781. Edited by Richard K. McMaster. Virginia magazine of history and biography, v. 79, Oct. 1971: 387–426. plate. F221.V91, v. 79
Journal kept by a Hanover Co., Va., physician, based on newspaper accounts and interviews with neighbors and participants. Honyman visited the American camp on October 10 to 12.

Hood, Samuel Hood, *viscount*. Letters written by Sir Samuel Hood (Viscount Hood) in 1781–2–3, illustrated by extracts from logs and public records. Edited by David Hannay. [London] Printed for the Navy Records Society, 1895. xlvii, 170 p. port. (Navy Records Society. Publications, v. 3)
DA70.A1, v. 3

James, Bartholomew. Journal of Rear-Admiral Bartholomew James, 1752–1828. Edited by John Knox Laughton, M. A., with the asistance of James Young F. Sulivan, Commander R. N., James's great-grandson. [London] Printed for the Navy Records Society, 1896. xxvi, 402 p. plate, port. (Navy Records Society. Publications, v. 6) DA70.A1, v. 6
Aug. 2–Nov. 18, 1781: p. 111–129.
Reminiscences of a subordinate British naval officer serving with Cornwallis. James describes his participation in the abortive fire ship expedition against the French fleet on September 22, the allied burning of his ship, the *Charon;* and the suffering of the British garrison during the Yorktown siege.

Journal of the siege of York in Virginia, by a chaplain in the American army. *In* Massachusetts Historical Society, *Boston*. Collections, v. 9, Boston, 1804, p. 102–108. F61.M41, v. 9
Covers the embarkation of Gen. Benjamin Lincoln's second division at Head of Elk and the Yorktown siege.

Journal of the siege of York in Virginia, by the French engineers. Magazine of American history, v. 4, June 1880: 449–452. E171.M18, v. 4
Translated from a transcript in Cromot Dubourg's journal.

Official record of engineering operations during the Yorktown siege, describing terrain and earthworks and covering September 26 through October 19. Other French officers used this journal when writing their personal accounts.

Journal of the siege of York-town. Unpublished journal of the siege of York-town in 1781 operated by the general staff of the French army, as recorded in the hand of Gaspard de Gallatin and translated by the French Department of the College of William and Mary. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1931. 48 p. ([U.S.] 71st Congress, 3d session. Senate. Doc. 322) E241.Y6J8

Transcription of an official account, recording daily progress of the siege, October 6–18, and including casualty figures.

McHenry, James. A sidelight on history; being the letters of James McHenry, aide-de-camp of the Marquis de Lafayette, to Thomas Sim Lee, Governor of Maryland, written during the Yorktown campaign, 1781. [Southampton, N.Y.] Priv. print., 1931. 77 p. facsim. E241.Y6M18 Rare Bk. Coll.

Reprinted in New York by Arno Press in 1971.

Substantial letters, covering April to October 1781, offer insight into the military situation in Virginia during the summer and provide details of the Yorktown siege.

Martin, Joseph Plumb. Private Yankee Doodle, being a narrative of some of the adventures, dangers and sufferings of a Revolutionary soldier. Edited by George F. Scheer. Boston, Little, Brown and Co. [1962] xxv, 305 p. E275.M38 1962

Orginally published in Hallowell, Me., in 1830.

Reprinted in New York by Arno Press in 1968.

"Campaign of 1781": p. [210]–248.

A spirited, retrospective account that recalls the dangers encountered by the "mosquito fleet" that transported part of the allied army to Virginia, describes the laying out of the siege lines at Yorktown, including the ceremonial ground breaking by Washington, and recounts the storming of the British redoubts.

Ménonville, Françios-Louis Arthur Thibaut, *comte* de. Journal of the siege of York. Magazine of American history, v. 7, Oct. 1881: 283–288. E171.M18, v. 7

Translated from a transcript in Cromot Dubourg's journal. Official record of orders kept by a French staff officer, October 6–17, 1781. Other French officers used this journal when writing their personal accounts.

The operations of the French fleet under the Count de Grasse in 1781–2, as described in two contemporaneous journals. New York, 1864. 216 p. plan, plate, port. ([Bradford Club series, no. 3]) E271.O61 Rare Bk. Coll.

Reprinted in New York by Da Capo Press in 1971.

Edited by John Dawson Gilmary Shea.

The name "Chevalier de Goussencourt," under which the first journal was issued, appears to be a pseudonym.

The second journal was written "by a friendly hand, if not his [de Grasse's] own."

The first journal, which is mildly critical of de Grasse, offers a full account of the engagement off the Virginia Capes.

Popp, Stephan. A Hessian soldier in the American Revolution; the diary of Stephan Popp. Translated from the original text by Reinhart J. Pope. [Racine? Wis.] Private print., c1953. xi, 39 p. facsims., maps. E268.P83 1953

A variant translation by Joseph G. Rosengarten appears in the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, v. 26, April and July 1902, p. 25–41, 245–254 (F146.P65, v. 26).

This retrospective account by a young German mercenary includes graphic descriptions of the allied bombardment of Yorktown, capitulation, and life as a prisoner of war.

Rice, Howard C., *and* Anne S. K. Brown, *comps.* The American campaigns of Rochambeau's army, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783. Princeton, N.J., Princeton University Press, 1972. 2 v. illus., facsims., maps, plates, ports. E265.R513

Vol. 1 contains the journals of three French officers—Louis-Alexandre Berthier, an assistant quartermaster general who conducted a baggage train overland to Virginia; Jean-François-Louis, comte de Clermont-Crèvecoeur, a lieutenant of artillery who sailed down the Chesapeake Bay from Head of Elk; and Jean-Baptiste-Antoine de Verger, a sublieutenant in the infantry who came to Yorktown with Barras' fleet—with biographical and explanatory notes. Also included is an annotated bibliographic list of the journals of more than 100 other French officers who served in America. Vol. 2 includes itineraries of daily marches of the French army from Rhode Island to Virginia, compiled by staff officers, and facsimile reproductions (some in color) of maps and views drawn by Berthier and other French officers.

Rochambeau, Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, *comte* de. Operations of Rochambeau's corps;

substance of a French journal [by Rochambeau] Magazine of American history, v. 7, Sept. 1881: 224–226. E171.M18, v. 7

Reprint of the English translation printed in the *Pennsylvania Packet*, February 21, 1782, of an abridgement of Rochambeau's official report, which appeared in a supplement to the *Gazette de France* on November 20, 1781.

Briefly summarizes events from August 25 through October 19, 1781.

Stevens, Benjamin F., *comp. and ed.* The campaign in Virginia, 1781. An exact reprint of six rare pamphlets on the Clinton-Cornwallis controversy, with very numerous important unpublished manuscript notes by Sir Henry Clinton, K. B., and the omitted and hitherto unpublished portions of the letters in their appendixes added from the original manuscripts. With a supplement containing extracts from the journals of the House of Lords, a French translation of papers laid before the House, and a catalogue of the additional correspondence of Clinton and of Cornwallis, in 1780–81. London, 1888. 2 v. E237.S84
Micro 53646E

This standard documentary source includes the chronological correspondence to and from Clinton and Cornwallis, 1780–1781, extracts from the journals of the House of Lords, and six pamphlets generated by Clinton's and Cornwallis' attempt to clear themselves and place the blame for the Yorktown defeat on each other.

Tarleton, *Sir* Banastre, *bart.* A history of the campaigns of 1780 and 1781, in the Southern provinces of North America. London, Printed for T. Cadell, 1787. vii, 518 p. maps.
E236.T17 Rare Bk. Coll.

Reprinted in Spartanburg, S.C., by the Reprint Co. in 1967 and in New York by Arno Press in 1968.

Yorktown campaign: p. 351–458.

Tarleton, who commanded the British post at Gloucester during the last days of the siege, was one of the first participants to publish a retrospective narrative. He praised American and French strategy and cooperation, blamed Cornwallis for not conducting a more aggressive defense, and charged Lord George Germain and Admiral George Rodney with ultimate responsibility for British defeat in America.

Thacher, James. A military journal during the American Revolutionary War, from 1775–1783, describing interesting events and transactions of this period, with numerous historical facts and anecdotes, from the original manuscript. Boston, Richardson & Lord, 1823. 603 p.
E275.T35 Rare Bk. Coll.
Micro 01291, reel 195, no. 12E

Reprinted in New York by Arno Press in 1969.

July–November 1781: p. 317–362.

In one of the fullest contemporary accounts, Thacher describes the allied march from New York to Maryland, the voyage down the Chesapeake to Williamsburg, and the siege of Yorktown.

Tilghman, Tench. Col. Tilghman's diary of the siege of Yorktown. *In* [Harrison, Samuel A.] Memoir of Lieut. Col. Tench Tilghman. Albany, J. Munsell, 1876. p. [103]–107. E207.T57H3

Reprinted in New York by Arno Press in 1971.

A brief record of the progress of the siege from September 22 to October 18 by an aide of Washington.

Tornquist, Carl. G. The naval campaigns of Count de Grasse during the American Revolution, 1781–1783. Translated from the Swedish with introduction, notes and appendices, containing a list of Swedish officers who took part in the struggle, by Amandus Johnson. Philadelphia, Swedish Colonial Society, 1942. 203 p. facsims., plans, plate, port.
E271.T6

Translation of *Grefve Grasses Siö-batailler*, originally published in Stockholm in 1787.

Trumbull, Jonathan. Colonel Trumbull's journal of the siege of Yorktown. *In* Massachusetts Historical Society, *Boston*. Proceedings. v. 14; 1875/76. Boston, 1876. p. 331–338. F61.M38, v. 14

Introduction and notes by Charles Deane.

Kept by Jonathan Trumbull (1740–1809) of Connecticut while he was serving as Washington's secretary, the journal describes his visit to Mount Vernon, Washington's conference with de Grasse on September 19, and the siege and capitulation.

Tucker, St. George. St. George Tucker's journal of the siege of Yorktown, 1781. William and Mary quarterly, 3d ser., v. 5, July 1948: 375–395. map.
F221.W71, 3d s., v. 5

Introduction and notes by Edward M. Riley.

Detailed account of the siege, September 28–October 19, written in the field by a Virginia militia colonel who was a resident of the vicinity and knowledgeable of terrain. Tucker also included a summary of September preparations and a description of the state of the army.

Washington, George. Correspondence of General Washington and Comte de Grasse, 1781, August 17–November 4. With supplementary documents from the Washington Papers in the Manuscripts Division of the Library of Congress. Edited by the Institut Français de Washington. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1931. xviii, 167 p. ([U.S.] 71st Congress, 2d session. Senate. Doc. 211)
E203.W27

Selected documents offer insight into the spirit of Franco-American cooperation.

Washington, George. The diaries of George Washington, 1748–1799. v. 2. 1771–1785. Edited by John C. Fitzpatrick. Published for the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union. Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Co. [1925] 461 p.
E312.8 1748–99a, v. 2

Aug. 1–Nov. 5, 1781: p. 248–273.

Washington's personal journal outlines the movements of the allied forces and the progress of the siege.

Washington, George. The writings of George Washington from the original manuscript sources, 1745–1799. v. 23. August 16, 1781–February 15, 1782. Edited by John C. Fitzpatrick. Prepared under the direction of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission and published by authority of Congress. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off. [1937] 558 p. E312.7 1931, v. 23

Reprinted in Westport, Conn., by Greenwood Press in 1970.

Includes general orders and letters to Barras, Congress, Cornwallis, de Grasse, Lafayette, Lincoln, Rochambeau, and others, regarding the march of the allied armies and preparations and operations at Yorktown.

Secondary Accounts

Adams, Randolph G. A view of Cornwallis's surrender at Yorktown. American historical review, v. 37, Oct. 1931: 25–49. E171.A57, v. 37

Analyzes the shortcomings of the British command—shortsighted planning, incompetence, and internal conflict—and contrasts this with Washington's patience and expertise in strategy.

Billias, George A. George Washington's opponents: British generals and admirals in the American Revolution. New York, Morrow, 1969. xxvii, 362 p. maps, ports. E267.B56

Partial contents: Sir Henry Clinton: paralysis of command, by William B. Willcox.—Charles Lord Cornwallis: study in frustration, by Hugh F. Rankin.—Arbuthnot, Gambier, and Graves: "old women" in the navy, by William B. Willcox.—Sir Samuel Hood: superior subordinate, by Daniel A. Baugh.

These interpretive essays analyze the quality of British military leadership in the American theater and evaluate the impact of British miscalculations on the final outcome. Each essay includes an annotated bibliography. In his introduction Billias contends that although the British generals and admirals were victims of their government's failure to prosecute a winning war strategy, they often failed to make the most of the means at their disposal. Ultimately, it was the ability of the American command to capitalize on British miscalculations that brought victory.

Bonsal, Stephen. When the French were here; a narrative of the sojourn of the French forces in America, and their contribution to the Yorktown campaign, drawn from unpublished reports and letters of participants in the national archives of France and the Ms. Division of the Library of Congress. With a new introd. by Ralph Adams Brown. Port Washington, N.Y., Kennikat Press [1968, c1945] 263 p. map, port. E265.B7 1968

Davis, Burke. The campaign that won America; the story of Yorktown. New York, Dial Press, 1970. 319 p. illus., maps, ports. E241.Y6D28

Bibliographic references included in "Chapter Notes" (p. 291–308).

Popular treatment of the Virginia campaign, the naval engagement off the Virginia Capes, and the siege of Yorktown, drawing extensively on contemporary accounts.

Dull, Jonathan R. The French Navy and American independence: a study of arms and diplomacy, 1774–1787. Princeton, N.J., Princeton University Press [1975] 437 p. E265.D8

"De Grasse's Campaign": p. 238–249.

Fleming, Thomas J. Beat the last drum; the siege of Yorktown, 1781. New York, St. Martin's Press [1963] 375 p. maps. E241.Y6F55

Bibliography: p. [359]–365.

Popular treatment utilizing contemporary sources.

Freeman, Douglas S. George Washington, a biography. v. 5. Victory with the help of France. New York, C. Scribner's Sons, 1952. 570 p. maps, ports. E312.F82, v. 5

June 13–Oct. 19, 1781: p. 297–393.

Gottschalk, Louis R. Lafayette and the close of the American Revolution. Chicago, University of Chicago Press [1942] xiii, 458 p. maps. E207.L2G68

Reprinted in Arveyres, France, by L'Esprit de Lafayette Society in 1975.

Includes bibliographic references.

Virginia campaign: p. 189–328.

Reevaluates Lafayette's contributions to the last campaign. Gottschalk corrects the notion that Lafayette demonstrated great strategic ability during the Virginia campaign, noting that he followed Cornwallis but did not force him to retreat to the coast; he clarifies the significance of Lafayette's mission to de Grasse, emphasizing that de Grasse had decided to continue his blockade of the Chesapeake before Lafayette arrived to make the request. However, Gottschalk contends that Lafayette deserves credit for his ability to gain the cooperation of Virginia civil and military authorities, especially in procuring supplies for the army.

Hale, Richard W. New light on the naval side of Yorktown. *In* Massachusetts Historical Society, *Boston*. Proceedings. v. 71; 1953/57. Boston, 1959. p. 124–132. F61.M38, v. 71

Suggests that the British mix-up over signals during the naval battle off the Virginia Capes saved the French fleet and led to Cornwallis' entrapment. Hale contends that Graves' signals followed his training in North American waters where a new tactic of combining line-ahead and lasking resulted in a line of bearing approach where engaging the enemy overrode line-ahead. Hood, indoctrinated by Rodney's preference for concentrating broadsides, interpreted the signals according to the West Indies squadron's emphasis on line-ahead and thus did not bear down on the French.

Hatch, Charles E. Yorktown and the siege of 1781. Rev. Washington [U.S. Govt. Print. Off.] 1957. 60 p. illus., maps, ports. ([U.S.] National Park Service. Historical handbook series, no. 14) E241.Y6H3 1957

Bibliography: p. 53.

A concise narrative of the battle of the capes and the siege, accompanied by a brief history of the town and a guide to the major battlefield and town sites at Yorktown.

Higginbotham, Don. The war of American independence; military attitudes, policies, and practice, 1763–1789. New York, Macmillan Co. [1971] xvi, 509 p. maps. E210.H63

"Bibliographical Essay": p. 469–491.

"Defeat and Victory in the South": p. 352–388.

Johnston, Henry P. The Yorktown campaign and the surrender of Cornwallis, 1781. New York, Harper, 1881. 206 p. facsim., maps, port. E241.Y6J7

Reprinted in Freeport, N.Y., by Books for Libraries Press and in New York by Da Capo Press in 1971; in Spartanburg, S.C., by The Reprint Co. in 1973; and in Arlington, Va., by Honford House in 1975.

Standard history of the Yorktown campaign, which includes rosters of American, British, and French officers indicating the arrangement of the contending armies at the siege, as well as the return of British prisoners, returns of British and allied losses, the articles of capitulation and related correspondence, and contemporary accounts of the surrender.

Larrabee, Harold A. Decision at the Chesapeake. New York, C. N. Potter [1964] xvii, 317 p. maps. E271.L3

Bibliographic references included in "Notes" (p. 285–298). Bibliography: p. 299–305.

A detailed analysis of the Yorktown campaign, focusing on the engagement between British and French fleets off the Virginia Capes. Larrabee outlines the controversy over British tactics and signaling and evaluates Graves' and Hood's responsibility for the outcome within the context of the ineptitude of British military and political leadership. American victory was dependent on extensive French aid—men, money, and ships—and the unusually high level of allied cooperation. Biographical sketches of key participants are included.

Lewis, Charles L. Admiral de Grasse and American independence. Annapolis, United States Naval Institute [1945] xviii, 404 p. illus., maps (on endpapers), plans, ports. E265.L45

"Sources and Bibliography": p. 313–328.

Reprinted in New York by Arno Press in 1980.

Credits de Grasse with winning the "decisive phase of the Yorktown campaign" in the engagement off the Virginia Capes and criticizes Hood and Rodney.

Lossing, Benson J. The pictorial field-book of the Revolution; or Illustrations by pen and pencil, of the history, biography, scenery, relics, and traditions of the War for Independence. v. 2. New York, Harpers, 1852. 880 p. illus. E208.L88, v. 2

Reprinted in New York by Books for Libraries Press and in Spartanburg, S.C., by The Reprint Company in 1969.

Yorktown campaign: p. 507–540.

Lossing traveled throughout the original thirteen states collecting data and sketching sites of Revolutionary events.

Scheer, George F. *and* Hugh F. Rankin. Rebels and red coats. Cleveland, World Pub. Co. [1957] 573 p. maps. E275.S3

Bibliography: p. 529–537.

"Yorktown": p. 475–495.

Tells the story of the last campaign by fabricating a vivid mosaic of contemporary accounts drawn from diaries, journals, letters, and newspapers.

Smith, Page. A new age begins: a people's history of the American Revolution. v. 2. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co. [1976] 875–1899 p. maps. E208.S67, v. 2

"Battle of the Capes": p. 1672–1688. "Siege of Yorktown": p. 1693–1716.

Stevens, John A. The allies at Yorktown, 1781; with an appendix. Magazine of American history, v. 6, Jan. 1881: 1–53. maps. E171.M18, v. 6

Includes appendix of contemporary newspaper accounts, letters, and journals, p. 31–53, that is continued in v. 7, Dec. 1881, p. 445–453.

Stockbridge, J. C. The surrender of Cornwallis in England, Magazine of American history, v. 7, Nov. 1881: 321–338. E171.M18, v. 7

Surveys press treatment of the Virginia campaign and capitulation in London from October 1781 through February 1782.

Thayer, Theodore G. Yorktown, campaign of strategic options. Philadelphia, Lippincott [1975] x, 135 p. (The America's alternatives series) E237.T47

"Bibliographic Essay": p. [131]–135.

Analyzes factors contributing to the decisions of the Virginia campaign within the context of the choices available and presents source documents that illustrate these decisions. Cornwallis' decision to fortify Yorktown and de Grasse's decision to sail to the Chesapeake were determinants of Washington's choice of a Virginia offensive but momentary French naval superiority and British miscalculations made allied victory at Yorktown possible.

U.S. *Army War College, Washington, D.C. Historical Section.* The Virginia campaign and the blockade and siege of Yorktown, 1781, including a brief narrative of the French participation in the Revolution prior to the Southern campaign. By Colonel H. L. Landers. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1931. vii, 219 p. illus., facsims., fold. maps, fold. plates, ports. (71st Congress, 3d session. Senate. Doc. 273) E241.Y6U38

Bibliography: p. 215–219.

Defends Graves' strategy, contending that if Graves had been able to anchor the British fleet inside of Cape Henry he might have saved Cornwallis' army but he could have lost the fleet as well as the army.

Whitridge, Arnold. Rochambeau. New York, Macmillan [1965] 340 p. illus., maps, ports. E265.R69

Wickwire, Franklin B., *and* Mary Wickwire. Cornwallis: the American adventure. Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1970. xvi, 486 p. maps, plates, ports (part col.) E267.W48

Bibliographic references included in "Notes" (p. [391]–462). "Select Bibliography": p. [463]–468.

"The War Ends": p. 325–388.

Although Cornwallis went to Virginia on his own initiative, it was Clinton and the British navy's failure to prevent the Franco-American advance by land and sea that defeated him.

Willcox, William B. The British road to Yorktown: a study in divided command. American historical review, v. 52, Oct. 1946: 1–36. E171.A57, v. 52

Lack of teamwork between British generals and admirals paved the way for disaster. Cornwallis erred in going to Virginia and failed to understand his dependence on sea power. Graves ignored the possibility of interposing his fleet between Cornwallis and de Grasse, and Clinton initially gave Cornwallis too much latitude and then failed to take decisive measures to attempt a rescue.

Willcox, William B. Portrait of a general; Sir Henry Clinton in the War of Independence. New York, Knopf; distributed by Random House, 1964. xxii, 534 p. illus., maps. port. DA67.1.C55W5

Bibliography: p. 527–534.

"Catastrophe: June to October 1781": p. [392]–444.

Clinton's inability to execute plans or to deal effectively with others contributed to the paralysis of command which left him a spectator to the Yorktown catastrophe. But Cornwallis was more to blame than Clinton because he went to Virginia without orders and then made no attempt to extricate his army.

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